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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. SETROPOLITAN BAL LIEN'S CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWEY-ERREST MALASAVERS

ROADWAY THEATRE, Greadway-HAMLEY-A LASS FIRLO'S, Broadway-Paquita-Menta.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - David Coppen MATIONAL THEATRE COatham Street-Uncle Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATHE STORMAY A CURE FOR THE BERICAN MUSEUM - A HATBOOK - HUNCHBACK. Even

MADISON AVENUE- Atternoon,and Evening-FRANCO CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Mucical Hall, 444 Broad

SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Broadway BUCKLEY'S SECRANA, 696 Broadway-Panorana or the Holy EOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-Francischer Paro-

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-SLEEPING MAN. RHENISH GALLERY adway-Day and Evening SIGNOR BLITZ-STUY. A P [NSTITUTE.]

CHINESE ROOMS, 529 Broadway-PERMAN'S GIFT EXHI POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE ART-UNION GALLERY, BROADWAY.

New York, Saturday, October 8, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Washington, Captain Fitch, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Southamp ton and Bremen. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Mrw York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe :-LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LOCDON-Edwards, Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. Pars-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock

The Weekly Herald will be published at half-past nine s'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

The News.

We give to-day an interesting account of the ceremonies at Tarrytown yesterday, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument commemorating the capture of Andre. Governor Seymour desicated the monument, and his speech will repay perusal. We gave a history of the facts connected with the capture of Andre and the treachery of Arnoli in the Habald of yesterday.

The third day's meeting of the Triennial Conven

tion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was held in St. John's Church, in tais city, yesterday. There was a very large attendance both lay and clerical delegates. The application of the church of California for admission into union with the Convention gave rise to a long and technical debate, as it was considered that her Diocesan Convention had not very clearly expressed therein the adhesion of its members to the constituted rules of the body. When evidence of this is clearly given California delegates will be received. The Archbishop of Canterbury, England, had addressed most fraternal letter to the American episcopacy and clergy upon the occasion of enclosing a copy of the Oxford quarto edition of the Bible. The letter of His Grace gave very general joy to the different members of the Church present.

The Episcopal Missionary Society held a meeting last evening at the Church of Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, over which the venerable Bishop Meade, of Virginia, presided. The sacred edifice was thronged, and addresses were delivered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, and Deacon Sinclair, of Middlesex, Eugland. The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Prebendary of St Panl's, London, England; the Rev. Mr. Casswell, and Bishop Medley of Frederickton. Other speakers were to have addressed the meeting, but Rishon Wainwright, in consequence of the lateness of the bour, moved an adjournment to Monday evening next, which was carried.

The anniversary of the American Bible Union terminated last evening, when the meeting was addressed by Dr. Achilli, of Italy. A report of Thursday and Friday's proceedings will be found to another part of to-day's paper.

Yesterday the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Jewish Educational Institute in Greene street, on the adjoining lot to the Synagogue, took place. The duty was performed by the Rabbi of the church, the Rev. Dr. Raphall, who was formerly con nected with the Birmingham (England) Jewish to etime, which he was instrumental in founding. De-Rapball afterwards delivered a very able and liberalminded address in the synagogue.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, re-

cently in session at Cincinatti, adjourned, to meet at Hartford next July. During the session it was resolved that no more aid could be extended to the Sandwich Islands, for the reason that their inbubitants have been Christian'zed.

The information contained is our telegraphic des patches this morning is of a varied and unusually interesting character. That which will probably at tract the most attention is the brief sketch of the curious transactions which took place is the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleve'and. List Thursday. In the first place, resolutions were adopted which claimed all the political and other privileges enjoyed by man, including his hard work Then a male delegate had the effrontery to propose the limitation of speechitying to fifteen minutes This infringement upon the freedom of speech was indignantly rejected. A Mrs. Clark, to the atter consternation of her fellow-delegates, expressed her con viction that woman was berown enemy, and that mawas more willing to deal fairly with her than her own sex. Such aspersions upon the general character of the high-minded could not be endured, and Mrs. Clark was consequently gagged as soon as possible As if to add to the already turbulent ingredients contained in the bubbling cauldron, Mrs Abb Kelly Foster, like one of the witches who appeared before Macbeth, arose and commenced an onslaught upon Christianity and its teachers. This was entarely too outrageous - a dozen ladies sprang to their feet and commenced talking, the President fled despair, and the Convention adjourned assidst the direct confusion. What a tempest these ladies would raise in the halls of Congress. Only think of it.

Secretary Marcy has resumed the duties of his Washington. Secretary Dobbin will leave this city to-day, with the intentior of inspecting the

Charlestown pavy yard. A despatch from New Orleans states that the weather is cool, the city healthy, and absentees are r turning. Let not the unacclimated be deserved by these laring reports. That awful scourge, the yellow fever, still lingers there, and nothing but frost

will drive it tence. Three deaths occurred from the ever in Mooile vesterday, and a despatch from that ci y characterizes it as still sickly.

The frends of the Boosee tunnel project, at a reent meeting in Fitchburg, decided to hold a Convertica on the 17 h inst. to devise means for a speedy completion of the work.

A severe blow was expenerced in the vicinity of Bosten on Thursday night and yesterday. So far as srown only two accidents occurred to the shipping, vtz.: U. S. ship Brandy wine was blown from her moor ings, and the brig Kate Heath was criven ashore Despatches from the East also state that numerous vessels sustained damage by the late severe gale in the British Provinces.

The increase of the canal tells of this State up to the last day of September, over those of last year at the same date, is \$28,567.

Great commotion was produced at Startford Conn., last Thursday, by the arrival of hordes of strangers who were anxious to see the live stock exhibition. One hundred and eighty yoke of cattle. hitched together in one train, attracted considerable attention; but the great fcature of the day was the riding match between six ladies.

The opening address at the New Hampshire State Fair was delivered by Hen. Edward Everett.

"No mail from the South," was the old stereotyped phrase telegraphed from Baltimore last night. It is to be hoped that the Postmaster General will speedily perfect his contemplated arrangements for the regular transmission of the mails between this city and New Orleans, even should be not succeed in gaining the twenty-four hours time proposed. It would be very gratifying men to occasionally receive their letters and papers when due; but, from the experience of the past few mon hs, doubts are entertained whether their desires will be realized for some time to come. The Native American party in Philadelphia have

orned a coalition with the whigs.

As was anticipated, the large influx of bread-tofffrom the West materially tends to check and seep within bounds the prices, notwithstanding the news or advancing rates brought by almost every steame from Europe. Dealers and speculators are becoming very cautious, and generally de line to operate very heavily, as will be seen by the report elsewhere.

The Board of Aldermen transacted some very important business last evening. A report was adopted to pave Fulton street from river to river with granite block pavement, the same as that put down in the Bowery between Bayard and Walker streets. The counsel to the corporation, as will be seen in anothe column, signified his intention to apply to the Sapreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to open Jones' Wood park. A message was received from the Mayor, in which he transmitted communications from Major Sprague, relative to the selection of ground in Greenwood Cemetery for the interment of the remains of the lamented Gen. Worth, and from the New York Horticultural Society, concerning a site for a garden. Both documents were ap propriately referred. Among the reports adopt ed was one giving permission to the Second Avenue Railroad to extend their track along South street to the Battery, and another ordering the railing of the Battery to be set back, in order to widen Battery place. A communication from the Comptroller, relative to an appropriation for election ex penses, was referred back with instructions to spe cify each particular item of the expenses incident to the election for the adoption of the new city charter last June. The Board accepted an invitation to be present at a cricket match between the students of the Free Academy to-day, and finally adjourned for want of a quorum. The Assistant Aldermen concur red in the proposition of the upper board to redis trict the city for election purposes, so as to conform to the council districts of the new charter. A report in favor of increasing the salaries of He alth Wardens from \$600 to \$750 per year was adopted. Without transacting any other business of special interest the Board adjourned till Monday.

The Revival of Slavery Agitators-Gov. Seward Foreclosing upon the Van Burens. The defletion of the democratic party in New York has once more raised to importance the position of Mr. Seward and his abolition associates. In this view of the quarrel be tween the hunkers and the barnburners, their decision at Syracuse may be regarded as unfortunate in its bearings upon the general politics of the country. But when it is remembered that the latter fection has aided more than the abolitionists them elves to give currency and character to the agitation of the slavery question in the free States, that they became its sponsors at the baptismal altar in 1848, and have continued since to foment the sectional controversy between the North and the South, it will be seen that the quarrel at Syracuse was inevitable, and that, in fact, it gives to the Sewards and Garrisons only that preponderating influence in the politics of New York which they before possessed. They have gained no other strength than that which springs from marshaling the liens which they and the Van Burens had upon the great abo li tion inheritance of the State. The mortgages were executed at Buffalo, in 1848; and now that there is palpable bad faith in the mortagors, and the Van Burens are committing waste upon the premises, and there is no prospect of payment except upon compulsory process, we do not see why Mr. Seward should longer hesitate about their foreclosure. If the latter act should interfere with some of Gov. Marcy's possessions in New York, and slightly depreciate his political income, he will have the consolation of knowing that it is not the first time that speculative movements have ended in backruptcy and ruln. But laying aside the question of individual interests, the revival of the slavery agitators in this great State, and the imagguration of new and formidable elements of discord into the movement, which it insures-looking to the elevation of Mr. Seward to the Presidencycalls for an expression from every good citizen In the economy of our institutions we present but one weak point; and it is to this that domestic and foreign agitators direct their assaults. The question of slavery, then, becomes one which should be carefully studied by every wellwisher of his country; and assaults should be made upon it, if at all, with a full knowledge of its bearings upon the social, industrial, and

political well-being of the American people. It is not a local institution at all in a political sense. It is recognized by the constitution of the United States, in which instrument appropriate provisions were inserted for maintaining the relation of master and slave. By that compact, as well as by the practice of federal authorities in the sale of negroes on execution issued from the courts of the national government, slavery is recognized; and in this view it is both unwise and unmanly for the citizens of the free States to claim an exemption from the responsibility which thus attaches to them. We believe it to be far better to meet the question boldly-neither to shrink from the obligations of the constitution, or from the relations which that compact undeniably establishes be tween us and our Southern friends. This leads as to an inquiry into the actual condition of slavery, and the office it is performing in our own country as an element of labor and as a means of retarding or advancing the cause of civilization in the white and the black race. We say nothing of the ab-

in bondage-the question has no practical abstract bearing. It is altogether relative in its nature, because if an evil it is an evil on hand; and he who would remove it must consider the effect of this or that plan of extirpation, not only in reference to the slaves, but also in its bearings upon the whites. This is made plain by reflecting upon the effect which immediate abolition would have upon the two races. That they could not exist togetherthat it would bring on a war of classes and end in the extermination of the one or the otheris inevitable. No sane man will contend that the two races could exist on the same political and social plain. In this view the retention of slavery as it now exists is a mercy to the black race, for no one questions that, being inferior both in mental power and in physical energy, their freedom would end in their anni-

But there is another and a higher view of this subject, which we address to philanthropists and men of liberal opinions in the North and elsewhere.

It is undeniable that the condition of the nec ple of Africa is infinitely worse than that of the slaves in the United States. There has been no period in the history of that benighted race in which the native African in his own country has been as well off in the substantial comforts of life as the slaves of this country. Upon the question of slavery itself the African is more fettered at home than here. Sunken in the deepest barbarism, degraded to the very contimes of humanity, with scarcely a trace of intellect, not a ray of civilization has penetrated their native land except through the instrumentality of foreign slavery. The combined missionary effort of the world in all time has numbered of its converts to Christianity in all Africa only fifty thousand persons, while the Methodist Church alone in this country numbers two hundred and fifty thousand communicants of that race at the present day. Thus is the account practically stated of the effect of slavery in the United States upon the civilization and christianization of the negro race; and all this surely come through the instrumentality of American slavery. Those who seek for benefits to an oppressed people-those who look to practical labors and results-those who regard the form and the name as of trifling account while the great end sought is reached-will find in this statement a most interesting fact bearing upon the question of domestic slavery in the States, and will see in it the operation of a principle which goes far to place that institution among the causes which are silently working out the regeneration of a people whom other and more direct means could not redeem from barbarism

The missionary labors of England among the

African people has borne other and still more important testimony upon the question of the civilization of the latter country. It is made apparent that by Africans must Africa be civilized. The efforts of philanthropy, however well directed, have proven unavailing as a means of regenerating that people. A hundred years has failed to make its impress upon them -a hundred years of faithful missionary labor has left the objects of such charity in hopeless barbarism-while the colonization of Liberia, which sprang from the institution of slavery here, has carried into the very heart of Africa he germinating seeds of civilization and Christianity. There is in this the secret power of affinity-the adaptation of means to ends. It opens a field for observation well worthy of the consideration of all true philanthropists. It renders the question of American slavery important as it bears upon the destiny of the most ignorant and debased people on the face of the earth. It furnishes an office for Africans in this country who may acquire their freedom-a stimulant to the benevolent North and South to hasten on the work of colonization. It answers the defruits of American slavery gathered on a field of greater debasement and under circumstances of greater need. It speaks to England, France and Germany, where the slavery of this country is the object of pre-arranged denunciation and professional abuse. It appeals to the benevolent of every land by the results which it has effected in the way of human progress, where

other means had proved utterly unavailing. The abolition of slavery in the United State is another question. That it can be effected by agitation here or elsewhere is quite impossible. Slavery is sustained by interest. It has entered largely into the social and political machine. It is embedded in the very vitals of our society. It will be removed by the contact of labor, of which it is now an essential part by the inevitable law of population," as Mr. Clay called it in his "Ralaigh Letter." It is not a football, to be kicked about by every idle political gamester. Centuries have been required to work it into the texture of society; and during all that time it has occupied the primary seat of labor and been the chief element of production, and at precisely those points where it could have no competitor from the white race. Its influence upon the latter has indeed been great. So far as the productions of cotton, rice and sugar enter into the uses of mankind-so far as they constitute a basis of commerce, and may be supposed thus to exercise their influence upon the civilization of the world-so far as they bind governments to a peaceful policy out of respect to the great industrial interests which they maintain -- so far does the institution of slavery exert its influence upon the white race. It is at this day an important element in the general labor of the world, and as such it enters into and constitutes an important part of political government, whatever else may be said. It is supported in this country precisely because here population has never crowded upon production, and it will end only when it does The only effect of agitation on the subject is to weaken our political system-to strengthen the enemies of the Union-to retard the colonization movement, and consequently the civiliza-

tion of Africa.

How important is it in this view that the public administration should free itself of every possible connection with the agitators of sla very? How necessary that President Pierce should not only frown upon all such enemies of the Union, but should draw around him men whose past conduct give a guarantee of their incorruptible devotion to the constitutionmen who, rising above the atmosphere of timeserving worship, will cling to that compact like the apestles of o'd to the religion of the new covenant? H.w neces ary that he should discharge from his service those who have by their advice compromised the purity of the administration upon the question of slavery How necessary that he should dismiss his Cabinet, and reorganise the government on the basis of the constitution and in the spirit of the struct right of the master to hold his slave Union sentiment of the country?

AFFAIRS IN CUBA-APPARENT DIMINUTION OF THE SLAVE TRAFFIC .- In treating of the affairs of Cuba, it has been for the past few years such a uniform part of our duty to expose the undisguised manner in which the slave traders of the island were permitted to carry on their unholy traffic, that it appears now quite refreshing to be able to chronicle the beginning of a better state of things. While the civilized world is interested in all that pertains to the extinction forever of this relic of a more barbarous and unchristian age, the United States has a parti cular and special interest in the present and prospective condition of affairs in Cuba. It has, therefore, always been our policy to obtain the best and most reliable information concerning events in that island, and to spread such intel ligence fairly and independently before our readers. If the general tenor and substance of our news from time to time represented the great augmentation of the slave traffic which had taken place of late, and the impunity with which the slavers were permitted by the Spanish officials to pursue their avocations, we were the most sincere and resolute in denouncing in no measured terms the actors in and abetters of it. And now that we have cause to know that our exposures and denunciations of the slave trade, as carried on with the island of Cuba, have begun to initiate a better state of things there, we are equally prompt in making known to the world that a favorable change in that respect has taken place.

In our anxiety to obtain the most correct and authentic account of the state of affairs in Cuba. we made the acquaintance a few days since of a gentleman who had recently arrived in this city from Havana. This gentleman is Mr. Sydney Smith, whose name is familiar to many of our readers as having been actively benevolent in mitigating the condition of the American prisoners, the captured remnant of the last unfortunate Lopez expedition. Mr. Smith, by his humane and energetic conduct on that occasion, not only deserved but obtained the gratitude of the American heart, and subsequently had the gratification of seeing that sentiment manifested in New Orleans and other cities of the Union, where he was entertained at public banquets, and where he availed himself of his position to allay the high state of excitement then existing against Cuba by a fair and candid exposition of all the events which had then recently occurred there. He has been since then a resident of the island, and from his discrimination, intelligence, and habits of observation, he is perhaps one of the persons best qualified to impart accurate and reliable information as to the condition of affairs there. He arrived here some days ago, en route to England, and on our calling on him and expressing to him our wishes he readily consented to give us the result of his observations in regard to the present state of Cuba, particularly in reference to the slave trade. The facts embodied in the follow ing sketch of affairs in Havana we have derived from our interview with Mr. Smith.

The island of Cuba is at the present momen in the enjoyment of tranquillity and a high state of prosperity, though some uneasiness has been lately manifested on the subject of the vast increase of the African population. The slave trade has been, for some time past, carried on to a very considerable extent; but quite re cently a diminution in the teaffic is perceptible. This is to be attributed as well to the remonstrances made by the British Minister with the government at Madrid, as to the personal sentiments of the Captain-General, and to the energetic measures which he has consequently put in practice to enforce the treaty stipulations with England.

The cholera had been making fearful rava ges among the negroes on the sugar plantations, and it was feared at Havana that the void thus occasioned would cause a new imdeed it was well known that many vessels had actually sailed for the coast of Africa, and that others were then on their return to the island with their cargoes of wretched human beings The Captain-General had adopted stringent measures to prevent the importation of negroes; but the coast of Cuba was so extensive, and indented with such numerous caves and inletswell known to the slavers, but dangerous and difficult of access to vessels unacquainted with them-that the probability was that most if not all of them would succeed in escaping the vigilance of the British cruisers and of the Spanish officials. Still the traffic could not be carried on now with the same impunity as it formerly was. First, because of the unceasing and untiring activity of the British Consul-General, Mr. Crawford, who watches over and reports upon every infraction of the treaty that comes to his knowledge; and, secondly because, as we have said, Captain-General Canedo himself evinces a laudable disposition to enforce the observance of the treaty stipulations, and has issued orders to his subordinates holding them responsible for any violation thereof which may take place in their respec

tive districts.

We may, therefore, felicitate philanthropists throughout the world on the probability of the near extinction of the slave traffic in this its last stronghold. The Captain-General has undoubtedly the power of extinguishing it if he would only exercise that power with real sincerity, activity, and resolution. And Mr. Smith says that General Canedo not only possesses the power, but, in his opinion, the inclination too In proof of this he adduces the fact of his Excellency having dismissed from office several Lieutenant-Governors and other officials who had incurred his displeasure in consequence of their lack of vigilance in not preventing the disembarkation of negroes in their respective districts, and of their neglect in not promptly reporting the circumstances to him. It General Canedo be really in earnest in his persecution of the traders, what is there then to prevent the consummation so devoutly to be wished But one thing more: the penalty attached by the laws of Spain to the crime of slave dealing is much too lenient-merely a few years in the galleys, and even that punishment is very rarely inflicted. There are many men engaged in navigating vessels to and from the coast of Africa, not from any real inherent depravity in themselves, nor from callousness to the suffering of others, but simply because their virtue is not strong enough to resist the opportunity of making a rapid fortune when they can do so without any peril to themselves. Bu let the Spanish laws once declare the slave traffic piracy, and attach the penalty of death to all persons convicted in participating in it and then with an honest execution of such law it would be a difficult matter to procure sailors to

Spanish Cortes, and if he succeed we will not only have to record the diminution of the slave trade in the island of Cuba, but in a short time thereafter its atter and final cessation. Be sides. Africans are no longer considered by the owners of plantations as indispensable in the cultivation and work of their estates. The recently introduced Asiatics are found to perform field and other labor fully as well if not better than the negroes. And this fact in itself will go far in consummating the extinction of the African stave trade, and will materially assist the

efforts of the government in putting it down. There is little known on the island in refer ence to the invasion said to be contemplated by the Cubau flibusteros in this country. There is no doubt, however, of the rancorous and universal hostility entertained by the Creoler against the Spanish government a sentimen not peculiar to any class, but shared in from the wealthiest planter to the most humble paisano. No open expression, however, can be given to this feeling from the repressive measures enforced to silence it.

As to the rumored recall of General Canedo, it is thought there is no real foundation for such report. At all events, his Excellency appears to be under no apprehension himself in that respect, as is plainly enough evinced in his being actively engaged in organizing and carrying out material improvements in and about the city of Havana, and in authorizing measures of great importance concerning the general welfare of the island. Not the least of these measures is the submarine telegraph proposed to connect this continent with the island of Cubs. and now about to be undertaken. The land telegraph was progressing towards completion; and his Excellency has determined to rebuild the old opera house, and establish it under his immediate patronage.

The foregoing sketch of affairs in Cuba is not only highly satisfactory, but important to the friends of civilization throughout the world. and more especially to the citizens of the United States. whose connections with the island are daily becoming closer and more interesting. Mr. Smith has our acknowledgements for the urbanity with which he satisfied all our inquiries, and for the spirit of candor and sincerity which he manifested in doing so.

EXTRAORDINARY POLITICAL DISCLOSURES THE SPOILS CABINET IN TROUBLE .- The Washington Union and the Boston Post have simultaneously made a most terrible, bitter, personal attack on Mr. C. Edwards Lester, whom they call the correspondent of the London Time and the grand regulator of American politics in Europe. We understand that Mr. Cushing, Attorney General, who was recently stumping it in New Jersey, is the writer of these articles. and, indeed, they look as if they emanated from his brain. Some rich disclosures may be expected about these days. We have been credibly informed that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Marcy took particular pains, by every gentlemanly method, to secure the good opinion and friendship of the London Times correspondent, and that their movements can be substantiated by a naive correspondence on the subject.

Any person who can give us the secret history of the tricks by which the Spoils Cabinet caught General Pierce will deserve a place in the custom house, with \$1,250 a year, and no questions asked.

SPECIAL EDIOT FROM THE TREASURY DEPART-MENT.—Some noise has been made in a few of the obscure papers of this city about a letter which had been sent by Mr. Secretary Guthrie to Collector Bronson, prescribing his duties in reference to the petty appointments to offices of six or eight hundred or a thousand dollars a year. It is a very great business, certainly, for a Secretary who has some thirty millions of dollars under his control to interfere in the distribution of these petty offices. Here is the precious document:-

WASHINGTON, OCL. 3, 1803.

DEAR SIR—Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the democratic party in New York. I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fall to endanger the success of the principles of the the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself on my mind, that by democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles the division could and ought to have been prevented.

the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that the principles of the Baltimore Convention, and the policy intimated in the inaugural address the President and his constitutional edvisers stand pledged to before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon these principles and that policy, and had reason to, believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the admit istration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, all democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same were entitled to be recognized as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to efficial station.

worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to efficial station.

That all could not obtain office was manifest, and that the distribution could not be exactly equal amorgst the different sections of the party was equally certain. Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section, and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his appointees, in respect to the offices under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be obtained, and the other portion of the party feat that they have not been fully recognized by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives. I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his Capinet, with entire unanimity, tention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his Capinet, with entire unanimity, recognise that portion of the party as democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recognized by appointment to official stations in your department. Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognise them in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitterto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry as to the section of the democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom bouse at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849—which reunion was sup-

in the dustem bouse at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849—which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and trumphant contest in 1852. But as the present excited stare of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who now stand unequivocally open the same platform of principles in New New York, is suggestive of a discrimination of which the admiristration will not approve, I shall send a copy of this letter to the Naval Officer and the Survey or of the Port, in order that there may be no musapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully,

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIS. G. C. Brenson, Esq., Collector, New York. Copies of the above letter were sent to the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

DEAR SIE—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed to the Hon. G. C. Bronson. It will explain it eff, and show you what the President expects in relation to the distribution of patrocase in the respective offices of the New York custom house, to which you will conform your action in any future nominations you may have occasion to mile. I are, very respectfully.

JAINS GUTHING

naval officer and surveyor, with the following

note :--

This letter to the collector is very characteristic of the present Cabinet. It is a perfect specimen of the smallness of their policy, and smacks very much of the fifty cent patch on Marcy's pantaloons some years since, when he took too Let the British Minister follow up the success he has already attained, and endeavor to procure the passage of such a law by the aid in resuscitating the new whig party, wh wide a stride in his political moves. This petti-

are all in favor of Seward with all his abolition and free soil tendencies. Can a President stand still and calmly witness these degrading moves? Is it not time to turn Marcy, Guthria and Co.- the whole group-neck and heels out of the Cabinet which they are gradually disgracing?

Talk on Change.

Breadstuffs were somewhat less active, especially flour, which, in the face of high freights and increased receipts, was rather heavy. Common State brands closed at \$6.6% a \$7. Wheat was without marked change, while corn was quite firm. The sales embraced a considerable lot of Southern white, at 85c., which was an advance. Whiskey continued to rise, with sales at \$20. for cash, and \$30. on time. Cotton closed dull, with sales of 500 bales. A good deal of produce, hitherto detained on the canals by the recent breaks, had began to arrive yesterday, The movement, commenced by merchants in England, in favor of having the impost duties levied on the weight of grain, instead of its measurement, was considered good. All transactions in the English markets, in grain, were made by weight. Wheat was bought and sold at the average of 70 lbs. to the bushel, and Indian corn at 56 lbs. to the same measure. In this country all bargains were made by the bushel, without reference to weight. Dealers, however, from experience, were very good judges of the weight of grain, as well as of its soundness, and though purchasing by measurement, the weight of the article (other conditions being satisfactory) never failed to exercise an influence on its value. Some merchants supposed that the adoption of the English practice of buying and selling both four and grain by

chants' Exchange, by the Bank of the State of New York, the present Exchange Company had made a num-ber of alterations in the building, chiefly with the view of admitting more light to the banking room. They had been for some days past engaged in cutting a passage way through the central flight of steps leading to the large rotunds fronting Wall street, to the circular room beneath occupied by the bank. This would interfere somewhat with the ingress and egress to the rotunds.

Merchants and others would be compelled to use the side stairways. The alteration, however, would greatly add to the convenience of the bank, and give additional office room. The change, however, would not improve the front

view of the building.

A merchant alluding to the proposition to extend a railroad track along West street, for the use of horse care by the Hudson River Railroad, thought Greenwich street, with a portion of West street higher up town, would suit best. He thought, under proper regulations, that a simi-lar track might be laid to advantage, parallel with the East river. A gentleman from Boston stated that there was quite a city railroad fever prevailing in that town, and that the New York roads had been examined with a view of introducing them, or something similar, into Boston. It was believed that the actual cost of building the Sixth avenue road had not exceeded \$200,000; yet its carnings for September amounted to \$28,000. Allowing two-thirds for interest and expenses, or say about \$10,000, would be yet not income on the country business of above. would leave a net income on the month's business of about \$9,000. Some of this had been due to the attraction at the Crystal Falace; yet all the city reads were doing well. The Eighth avenue road in September had earned \$26,000, and the Third avenue cars were earrying as many passengers probably as any road in the city. All cities with "magnificent distances" were in want of such roads, and nothing in the transportation line would pay better.

The Law Courts.

The Courts were all adjourned yesterday at an early hour, out of respect to the memory of the late Judge Paine, of the Superior Court, and a meeting of the bench and the bar will be held this day at 12 o'clock to adopt resolutions expressive of the feelings entertained for the lamented deceased. The U. S. Courts, which have heretedrore offered such miserable accommedation—the District Court being held in a small chamber when the Circuit is in session—are about to be augmented. Mr. Hillyer, the U. S. Marshal, has returned from Washington with instructions to take the two spacious rooms on the lower structions to take the two spacious rooms on the lower fleor of the new building in the Park for the use of the United States District and Circuit Courts. There will be United States District and Circuit Course, an entrance through the old building for the Judges, counsel and reporters, and the public will have not only by the front entrance, leading to the Sessions and Marine Courts. Immediately under the beach permanent desks will be placed for the representatives of the press, a desideratum that has been long and inconveniently feit in the State courts by the fraternity of reporters, who whilst they must be indebted to Marshal Hillyer for his consideration, should at the same time feel annoyed at the continued neglect of those whose duty it is to provide odation in the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts.

City Intelligence.

From —Early Friday morning a fire was discovered in the segar store of Gustave Contin & Co., in the New York Hotel building, situated in the upper part of Broadway. However, by the active exertions of the firemen, it was However, by the active exertions of the firemen, it was confined to the place in which it broke out, but a large quantity of segans were demaged by water. Great credit is due to Hose Company No. 5, who were first on the spot, and extinguished the fiames. Capt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth ward police, was present, with a reserve force, assisted by the Captain of the Eighth ward, and Licut. Taft, of the Ninth ward, with a section of officers.

Thursday, there was an alarm of fire in the Third district, eccasioned by the burning of a frame stable, situated at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirtieth street, which was owned by the Hudson River Railroad Company. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Educate Street.

Famage trifling.

Figures 's Vest.—The Movemensing Hose Company, of Philadelphia, will arrive here on the 18th inst., on the invitation of Hose Company No. 44, of this city. They will remain for three or four days, and will during their sojourn step at the St. Louis Hotel, Chembers street. The marshab of the Philadelphia.company are J. McKeown and Lowis C. Casaldy.

and Lewis C. Cassiny.

The California Fire Department.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the California Fire Department resident at present in the Atlantic States, will be held at the house of Humane Hore Company, No. 20 Ann street, New York, in order to arrange for the celebration on the 14th inst.

STITUE BY TAKING LAUDANUE.—An inquest was yesterdry held by Coroner O'Bonneli upon the body of Harried L. Limond, who kept'a boarding and drinking house at No. 40 Lispunard street, whose death was caused by an exercise of laudanum, administered by herself for the purpose of self-destruction. The drug had been procured at the stere of Charles Lidell, No. 32 Walker street, on the plea that it was wanted to cure a toothache. After getting home the deceased scallowed the poison and their retired. A Mr. Be Witt Clinton Rice, who boarded at the house, having noticed that she appeared highly excited, went to her roum to ascertain the cause of it and, after some hesitation, she informed him of what she i ad some. He immediately procured the attendance of lirs, leaths and Robinson; but before they arrived she was specialized but sensible, and died at half past eleven of clock the same night. The deceased was a fine appearing woman, twenty-two years of sge, and was born in o'clock the same night. The deceased was a fine appearing woman, twenty-two years of sge, and was born in Albany. She came thence to this city a few mentha since. It is said her husband keeps a public-house in that city, but that they have not lived together for nearly a year. The jury rendered a verdict of saidle by taking landamum.

ATTEMP ATSUCRE.—Thursday afternoon a man named Morthner jumped into the river at Fulton ferry, and was rescued from drowning by some of the parties coupleyed there. He was laboring at the time under an attack of delirium tremens, and was taken to his house in Brooklyn, in the charge of officer Hallam, of the Second ward. lyn, in the charge of officer Hallam, of the second ward.

Stiens by Harding.—Jacob Heiser, a German by birth, eighty years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday night by hanging himself by the neck to the limb of a willow tree, in a sunken lot in Seventy-night street, between First and Second avenues. He came to this country about a year since, and has lived in a state of poverty in an old shanty erected on the lot where he took his life. When found by his son he was dead, with the rope about his neck. He is said to have been of intemperate habits. Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest apon the body, and a verdict of sulcide was rendered by the jury.

habits. Coroner Gambie yesterday heid an inquest agon the bedy, and a verdict of sulcide was rendered by the jury.

Casis of Inpanticips.—Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Caspar Hart, resisting at 283 West Thirty-ninth street, was surprised by finding the body of a female infant hying in the alterway adjoining his premises, dead, with its threat cut. It had evidently been just left there, as the body was quite warm. Two of the pelice of that ward conveyed the corpse to the station house, and notified the Coroner of the event. An inquest was held yesterday morning. On the afternoon of Thursday police officer Brush, of the Thirteenth ward, found an infant, in an advanced state of decomposition, without a bend, at the foot of Delancey street, among some lumber. It was taken to the station house, and the Coroner notified. A verdict of death from some cause unknown was returned. With respect to the first-named, it appears that the Coroner had not been notified of the circumstance op to a late hour last night, although it was made known at the office of the Chief of Tolice.

But Over,—On Tuesday evening a man on horseback,

RUN OVER.—On Tuewday evening a man on horseback, who was riving foriously along the Sixth avenue, near Thirteenth street, run against three persons, knocking them down and seriously injuring one of them, a Mr. Mark Johnson, an old gentleman, resking at No. 8 Second avenue. He was taken to the drug store of Mr. Giles, 186 Sixth avenue, and attended to by Dr. Ferguson, was, however, atterwards deemed expedient to take him to the New York Hospital.

FALL FIG.M. A STAGE.—Monday night, about eight o'clock, man, mamed Jeremiah Morris, fell off a stage in the llowery, near Bleecker street, by which two of his ribs were broken. He was taken into Dr. Abraham's office, No. 31 Elecker street, who dressed his wounds, after which he was taken home to his residence, which is in Brooklyn.